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ENVIRONMENTAL CHAMBER

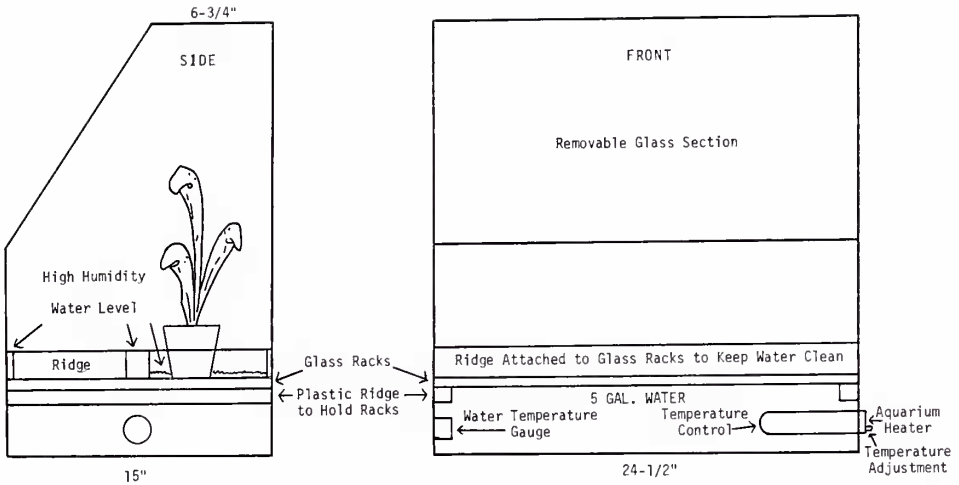
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I have developed an inexpensive Carnivorous Plant growing chamber with which I can control humidity and temperature. I believe this will help a lot of CP growers that live in climates such as mine in Nebraska.

Information: Tap water may be used because of distillation. Venting controls humidity: This is done by placing pieces of glass between racks. Temperature is controlled by aquarium heater. Water and air temperature do not vary 5°F. It ranges from house temperature to approximately 100°F. It holds well at 90°F. Two removable glass racks for easy cleaning. Removable glass section for easy access.

Suggestions: Cheapest way to accomplish same is to convert old aquarium by

gluing two pieces of glass in the center lengthwise and using aquarium heater in normal. This chamber is for general use, less expensive models could easily be designed using this same method for individual species, such as sundews. Lighting: I suggest natural light, southern exposure helps kill fungus. This chamber also has a cooling effect; the direct sunlight causes natural evaporation within the chamber as a normal terrarium does not. If using direct sunlight be sure to fill the glass trays with about 1/2 inch of distilled water when more humidity is desired or if you wish to water the plants from the bottom. This amount of water will evaporate from the tray in approximately two days at 90°. Allow tray to be dry one to two days and repeat. *Darlingtonia* does not seem to like a general chamber, but



other pitchers do very well. If you use tap water in the main body of water, do not allow this to overflow into trays.

Parts List: 1) glass, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 2) silicone glue, 3) aquarium heater, 4) two temperature gauges (water and air) 5) small plexiglass strips.

Additional Notes: When building, follow same procedures as you would to build an aquarium. This chamber is excellent for sundew cuttings. By pressing a leaf cutting tentacles down in soil, I've

achieved good results. Also, one can use small pots and start seedlings or cuttings of other than CP and remove from chamber. I have had my chamber in operation for over a year, and nothing has gone dormant, although a slower growth rate has been noted.

I wish to thank Bill Carroll and Jan Hooft of Carolina Biological Supply for their expert help and encouragement, and especially for letting me know about CPN.

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"A Crab Spider Associate of *Nepenthes rafflesiana*"

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In 1975 I had the opportunity to observe the activities of the crab (thomisid) spider, *Misumenops nepenthicola* (Pocock), in the Islamic Sultanate of Brunei (in northwestern Borneo). This spider was found in association with an Old-World pitcher plant, *Nepenthes rafflesiana* Jack., found growing on the dry hillside along the Brunei River. Such an as-

sociation has been reported from the nearby island of Labuan by Pocock (1898) and in Singapore by Fage (1928) and Bristowe (1939). In these studies three different species of *Nepenthes* are mentioned. Pocock had the host plant tentatively identified as "*Nepenthes phyllanthophora*", but due to poor and inadequate material this identification should be con-